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ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by sub-scriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a new-dealer.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1893.

## FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-No further trouble is apprehended in Belgium; the strikers generally resumed work. = Mr. Carter continued his argument before the Behring Sea Court. - The twelfth anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield was observed by members of the Primrose League; Rule bill. :--: There were more severe earth- it may well inspire the Republican leaders and Holloway Jail, but is seriously ill at a villa near | Certain it is that one who assumes that the Windsor. === Crowds of visitors arrived in voters have not had enough for the present of and Queen of Italy.

Domestic .- The so-called Elm Street Improvement bill passed the State Senate. === The Blanket Ballot bill was defeated again in the Senate. == Governor Flower in an interview expressed his approval of the work of the Legislature. == The Arethuse, the French flagship, arrived in Hampton Roads; crews from the several men-of-war rowed four boat races, all of which were won by the San Francisco's men. ==== Lansing Lumber Company and Engine Works. persons, injured several and wrecked 140 buildings. === The big Krupp gun is to be presented to the city of Chicago after the World's Fair.

City and Suburban.-The Chamber of Commerce, the Historical Society and the Geographical Society gave the Duke and Duchess of Veragua a reception at the Waldorf. - Descendants of Revolutionary heroes commemorated the Battle of Lexington. --- Vice-President Doolittle of Rutgers College died at New-Branswick. — The Hallgarten prizes were awarded. — Foreign ex- Central American revolution. change advanced; stocks irregular, but generally lower without activity; the Gould stocks were the lowest figures; money on call was easy at 4 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Rain. Temperature yesterday: Thighest, 58 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 50.

Governor Flower is an optimist. "Many good laws" and "fruitful of good legislation" are the commendatory phrases in which Mr. Flower expresses his complete approval of the output of the session just expiring. His satisfaction is due to the fact that nearly all of the recommendations made in his message have been dopted. It is well for him that he did not go back to his last year's message to see how widely both the Legislature and himself have departed from the principles there laid down regarding interference with the affairs of cities. The Governor sees distinctly what little is good in the Legislature of 1893, but is stone blind to all the rest.

President Cleveland does not appear to have a high standard in judicial appointments, if those made for the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia are a fair sample of what he means to do in this line. Even a most admirably equipped man ought not to be appointwhen he has reached the age of sixty-seven. These selections fall far below the very high average of Mr. Harrison's judicial appoint-

The Assembly's handling of the Bush case has been as contemptible as it has been cowardly. Bush had no valid claim to the seat awarded to James Lounsbury, and the courts told him so. Then he appealed to the partisan mafority in the lower house. The matter dragged along until last evening, when a report in favor of the contestant was presented. But no case had been made out, and many Democrats would have voted against it had not action been indefinitely postponed. Bush may think he has ing that service most entitled to praise and So was republicanism, that would sweep the there is from for a tree to be associated with This extract from the message which David B.

can be carried too far.

THE REPUBLICAN MINORITY.

The Legislature which adjourns without day this afternoon has been controlled in both its branches by Democrats whose rule has been characterized by the most reckless and disgraceful sort of partisanship. It is the simple truth to affirm that not since the era when the Tweed rascals held high carnival at Albany has the Legislature been in the possession of a majority which has displayed a greater contempt for the rights of the people, which has been less susceptible to considerations having respect to honesty and fair play. Ever since the session began it has been boss-ridden; that is to say, it has been the slave of a gang of political sharks who are in politics simply for what they can make out of it, by fair means

In marked and refreshing contrast has been the course pursued by the Republican lawmakers. They have made an excellent record, have shown themselves alike capable and trustworthy. The Democratic majority has made a series of the most atrocious assaults upon home rule, its crowning infamy being the passage of the Buffalo job, which has aroused the indignation of honest men of all parties all over the State. The Republican minority, on the contrary, has stood up manfully whenever occasion has offered for the rights of the assailed cities. The Democratic majority has done its best to disfranchise the farmers of New-York by insisting upon the enactment of a measure as mean as it was indefensible-the act extending personal registration to the rural districts. The Republican minority, on the contrary, has made an earnest fight at all its stages against this iniquity. The Democratic majority, acting consistently with the reputation which stands to the discredit of the Democracy of this State, has placed a stumblingblock in the path of practical electoral reform by refusing to comply with the popular demand for a blanket ballot without the vicious paster attachment. The Republican minority, this year as heretofore, has heartily favored the blanket ballot unvitiated by the paster, and the sincerity of those who finally defeated the imperfect measure is unquestionable, though the wisdom of their action may be doubted. The Democratic majority, recognizing the ram power as the backbone of Democracy, has supported a bill looking to the opening of the saloons on Sunday in the leading cities. The Republican minority, conscious that such a bill was at war with the best interests of the people, a menace to their homes, has stoutly opposed it.

The contrasted records of the Democratic and the Republican members on these leading measures are fairly typical of their respective records as a whole. Hence the close of the session finds the majority bankrupt in character, and the minority firmly intrenched in the public confidence. Republican Senators and Assemblymen with few exceptions can return to their constituents with the conscionsness that they have rendered good and faithful service. This is a cause for hearty congratulations on the part notes, and Secretary Carlisle might with equal of all who contributed to their election, and reason persuade himself that such a step had quake shocks in Zante. == The Dowager | the rank and file to believe that they can carry Duchess of Sutherland was not imprisoned in the next Legislature if they do their best, Rome to attend the silver wedding of the King Democratic Legislatures indicts alike their intelligence and their integrity.

# THE STATE SENATE.

The State Senate which is just ending its vicious career at Albany brought the Democratic party into unrestrained power in the State of New-York. It was organized as the issue of a series of electoral crimes unparalleled There was a run on some of the banks of in the history of any Northern State. The Lansing, Mich., caused by the troubles of the people of New-York did not elect this Senate. It was brought into being by a wonderful com-A tornado at Osage City, Kan, killed two bination of fraud. Three of the seats composing it are filled by Democrats who were defeated at the polls, one by a majority of 83, another by a majority of 1,600, another by a majority of 1.800. In defiance of law, in defiance of right, and in defiance of the direction of our highest court, certificates of election were issued to three defeated candidates, and thus the State was given to the Democratic party,

The results that have followed this usurpation of power remarkably exhibit the strength conspicuously weak; the closing was at about of the Democratic organization. Having pissession of the Executive office, both branches of the Legislature, and a Court of Appeals which has been found willing to hold that an unfair reapportionment in one county is illegal similarly unfair is entirely legal, the Demo- at par, by paying out the bullion reserve crecrats proceeded by means always shamelessly partisan and generally dishonest to strengthen their forces in every part of the State. They took a dishonest census, making the Republican portions of the State smaller in population than they actually were and fraudulently adding to the Democratic communities by tens and hundreds of thousands. They counted their census dishonestly, making it appear that many thousands of aliens were citizens and entitled to be included in the basis of reapportionment. On this falsely taken and falsely counted census they divided the State into legis- yielded to the democracy. It yielded, it is true, in the autumn with even greater results. lative districts, creating as gress a gerrymander with more of panie than of grace. But it is

monwealth. Throughout the two years of this Senate's taken to place the control of the electoral maprocuring and maintaining power. In this and political problems.

he wanted. He is quite welcome to what he has and law. Their servants at Albany have been all minor forces. The important and dominant necessary to clear away tangles of shrubbery lence. Mayor Bishop's removal of the Presi- wrong-doing demanded by the Democratic For years it has been made, and urged, and the fussiness and low ambition of the owners. dent of the Common Council has been followed bosses as in the interest of the party. They pre-sed home upon the despotic oligarchs with Can there be anything lovelier and more restby the preferring of charges against four Counhave done these things, not incidentally nor all the force of which peace was capable. As ful to the eye than trees planted about a home? cilmen and Aldermen, and, moreover, charges censionally, but steadily, systematically, and to the need of such constitutional revision there. Much of the tree-planting that was done in against Mayor Bishop himself have been for by the operation of a great party machine is little room for doubt. The two Houses of 1876 was without knowledge. The trees too warded to the Governor. Popular indignation powerful enough to bear down public as well Parliament have been chosen by vote of all often were set out close together in clumps so on account of Sheehan's "Sneak bill" does not as factional opposition. It is not easy to underdiminish, and appears to be having its effect stand the submissive, if not approving attitude direct taxes to the amount of SS a year. But and fortunes of a family. In consequence of upon Sheehan himself. Should be induce Gov- of the people toward these disgraceful proceed- in Belgium the mass of the people are labor- lack of space these trees have either grown up ernor Flower to remove Mr. Bishop, Buffalo ings. They will come more directly than at ers, p or and non-taxpaying. This qualificamany days to come. The Lieutenant-Governor election this fall to fill the office of Judge of to only a trifle more than 2 per cent of the capacity for growth and luxuriance of foliage must see by this time that politics of his sort the Court of Appeals and in the choice of a population. The result has been that the rights that is in it must not be forced to share the those who have meekly tolerated them.

## A DANGEROUS STEP.

silver. A painful experience may soon teach anything like it was not in its programme.

it the contrary. The business world is loth to believe that the my notes are receivable for customs, and Gov- coming 1st of May. ernment would have to receive plenty of them. The old legal tenders, or United States notes, would be carefully kept out of circulation as far as possible, just as gold certificates have been, because gold could be obtained for them. Thus the actual circulation would consist of \$452,000,000 silver paper (on Tuesday \$129. 000,000 new Treasury notes and \$323,000. 000 silver certificates), besides \$170,000,000 bank notes and \$120,600,000 silver coins, large and small. It would be natural to expect that the \$110,000,000 gold certificates and \$334,-000,000 gold legal tenders outstanding on that day would no longer go to the Treasury or into general circulation except in exchange for gold.

The Administration and the public ought to observe another phase of this matter. bank notes are properly redeemable in old legaltender notes, but the Treasury is now the agent of redemption for the notes, and would be compelled to decide instantly whether it would force banks and the public to receive new Treasury notes or other silver paper instead of paper redeemable in gold. would be no more palpable disregard of the letter or the intent of the law in refusing United States notes for bank notes redeemed than there is in refusing gold for the new Treasury become necessary in order to guard reserve. In that case the bank notes would also become a form of silver paper, and the currency available for general use would be 8742,000,000, all redeemable in silver coin only; and that means practically not redeemable at all.

Should the Treasury try to keep the bank notes at par in gold these could be sent in for redemption in large amount and gold at once drawn out for the legal tenders paid. In that case there would be, including gold certificates. old legal tenders and bank notes, \$614,000,000 of paper with which gold could be drawn, and \$452,000,000 of paper redeemable only in silver. Naturally the Treasury would get the ilver paper and nothing else. But banks could not afford to have such paper deposited with the right to draw out for it gold or paper redeemable in gold. If the Treasury discriminates, they will be forced to, and the differonce between the two kinds of money could hardly fail to find speedy expression in a premium on gold. Once started, that premium ould inevitably tend to accord with the difference between gold and silver in market value; that is, the silver paper would tend to be worth in gold only what the silver bullion is worth.

This frightful disturbance of the monetary basis on which all trade, all industry, and all the prosperity of the country rests, would be a most discreditable result for the first quarter of a Democratic Administration. It could not was unavoidable, because the Administration has not made any trial of the provision origiated for their redemption. Neither has it made The public judgment would surely be that it notes in use.

## THE BELGIAN REVOLUTION.

The Belgian revolution is now an accomess, but effective. The arrogant oligarchy has existence they have prosecuted a system of in the wrong and the latter in the right, as school children of the country united last Octocharter amendments by which they have under- was in this instance undoubtedly the case, ber in a simultaneous celebration which pro-The Government was a class Parliament, chosen duced a profound impression upon the youth of chinery everywhere in the hands of their party by a small fraction of the nation, and unwilling the Nation. It ought not to be difficult in view organization. In one case they have committed to take any step that would imperil its despot- of the widespread interest then shown to have the appointment of election efficers to a Board ism. The mob was the people of Belgium, with every school in town and country join in plantin another to a Board of Aldermen, in another Such a contest in these days could, of course. All that is needed is a short address from the as the appointing power that officer, whoever rejoice, however much we may deplore the pennies can defray all the expenses of the tree them, were efficient and unscrupulous Demo- the people have won the day. For in these the Western States, can conduct the same cratic partisans. They have been willing to unsettled times in Europe any little spark of movement on a larger scale. In the village sacrifice all such matters as consistency, honor, violence may kindle a train of consequences commons and parks, which have been rescued justice, reason and law to the one purpose of that will explode the whole magazine of social from neglect and now show signs of painstaking

men of fair reputation and men of ill; but no issue was the demand of the great mass of so much the better. Too many lawns and power for good, no wish to earn public respect the Belgian people for self-government. It house yards are cluttered up with artificial has operated to hold the best of them from any was not a new nor an uncalled-for demand. effects of ernamental shrubbery, which reveal employers.

this is a mode of preserving the parity of mistakable terms, that universal suffrage or that is in it. After that came the deluge-of popular wrath -which has overwhelmed the Chamber. The Administration intends at once to abandon the law which the House has voted, under compulknowledge see that the reported order would fold, or from about 120,000, as at present, to

CONFERENCE. The overshadowing importance of the mon-ctary problem to the people of the United States | holding of the last outpost of civilization in the bolding of the last outpost of civilization in the country fairs. The relation between hair and civilizaletter of Dr. Geffeken, in which he reviews the situation with respect to the possibilities of great. His studies of the natural history of Construction with respect to the possibilities of international agreement on the silver question. improbable. He believes in President Cleve- rygmy race, of which mention was made by Greek land's willingness, but not in his power to bring about any satisfactory solution.

The question then turns upon the possibility of international agreement. Dr. Geffcken does glory sufficient for one man's life. not place stress upon the fact which was the controlling one with President Harrison's Ad- death comes news of the death of Mr. Van den ministration, that no action whatever by the Kerckhoven, concerning the truth of which there United States alone could insure silver a higher is, unhappily, less room for doubt. This Belgian price or a larger use as money, but it comes to officer was in the employ of the Congo Free State. the same thing if no useful action by the United About three years ago he set out with a strong States can be expected, since in that case also army from the Congo, made a road with fortified nothing good can be accomplished without in- stations straight through the wilderness to Equaviewed by Dr. Geffeken with care, and with an in force, only to be defeated. And Lado thus interested in Volapuk, and wish to correspond with extensive range of information which renders of operations against the slave-raiders of Central his letter most instructive to Americans.

It is his belief that the International Conference cannot accomplish anything. Indeed, he looked with jealous disfavor upon Van den Kerekconference will be held, and maintains that toward Uganda, and the memory of its awful the attitude of the various Governments precludes the possibility of any agreement. The it against making any effective protest. If Mr. one criticism which his remark suggests is that, while no plan yet proposed appears at all likely to gain approval, it is at least possible that some other solution may yet be suggested which will afford a basis of agreement, and also p ssible that changes in trade or finances may Russia and France is of some consequence. But while the United States consents to stand in the gap, and to take off the world's markets a large proportion of the silver produced each year. the possibility of international accord appears

## COLUMBIAN TREES.

A large number of "Centennial trees" were planted in 1876 in many States of the Union his creed into his deed." in honor of the National festivities. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, O. M. Woodward. be claimed with the slightest reason that it of Lordstown, Ohio, asks us to recommend a similar commemoration of the Columbian celebration. The suggestion has already been acted simply mean that they hope to get them for less while a reapportionment of the entire State nally made for maintaining legal-tender notes upon in many localities, but we are glad to emphasize it again. This is a Nation of treedestroyers rather than tree-planters. Nothing any attempt to obtain gold by a sale of bends, is more characteristic of American confidence in the inexhaustible resources of a continenta had failed inex usably to use the powers it has domain than the recklessness and wastefulness for averting disaster if it should now refuse displayed in the destruction of forests. Treegold redemption for part of the legal-tender planting is an occupation for which Americans able, do not ordinarily find either time or inclination. The influences of a popular movement are needed in order to stimulate zeal in such a cause. Much was done seventeen years ago by sys plished fact. It has been brief and not blood-tematic agitation of the subject. The example then set ought to be followed this spring, and The schools ought to take an active interest

constituted Government to submit to the de- Columbian festivities. Under the intelligent share. mands of a mob, even though the former be direction of "The Youth's Companion" the care and public taste, it will be easy to set out pursuit they have spared no effort and have In this revolution there were, of course, caks, clms, walnuts and lindens, which can be pursuit they have spared no enort and have in this retrievant to what party or faction he may belong, the rights accepted every risk. They have driven their imaged location in the Legislature like cattle. They doubtless among them. So was a desire for landmarks in future generations. In every and prerogatives of his office should be protected have rewarded devotion by high office, esteem- better wages on the part of pauperized labor. farm homestead and on every suburban lawn from encreachment by legislative interference.

any time before under public review in the tion, therefore, restricted the right of suffrage are now dead. A tree that develops all the new Legislature. If they are not then re- of the common people, of the laboring classes, virtues of the soil with equally greedy neighbuked emphatically, serious people will have been less safeguarded by legislation in bare class safeguarded by legislation in bare close at hand. It must have ample graund cause for solicitude at the low estate into which Belgium than in any other civilized country. our politics has fallen. The ballot-box cannot It may be, of course, that the people will not rootlets, and it must have unconfined air space be cheated, community after community cannot find in universal suffrage the panacea for inbe robbed of its political rights, without consequences of the gravest character, either to dicted. But there is reason to believe that for promoting symmetrical growth and persequences of the gravest character, either to the difference of justice for all fection of development does an unselfish work. classes will be secured, and also fairer treat- He may not live to witness the full fruition, but ment for workingmen at the hands of their other men in another generation will be the happier for his forethought. Too much care Three weeks ago it was proposed to establish cannot be taken with the planting of the Co-It is reiterated from Washington, through "manhood suffrage" at the age of twenty-five lumbian trees. They should not be cramped in journals likely to have early information of the years, with a dual vote to heads of families. space and mercilessly crowded together like purposes of a Democratic Administration, that A bitter debate followed, in which were raised the overrated Hamilton group in upper Newthe Treasury will soon refuse to redeem new questions of detail that seemed to render agree- York, that never deserved the sympathy Treasury notes in gold, and will thereafter pay only silver coin on such notes. This would abroad that the debate was a farce, intended designed to become a memorial and a landmark make those notes virtually irredeemable, though to deceive, and that Parliament had no real should stand by itself, without close comstill receivable for public dues and full legal intention of granting any adequate extension panions to rob it of vitality and to dwarf its tenders in settlement of private debts. It is of suffrage. Nor was that idea groundless, for habit, but with plenty of free air and good said the Administration actually believes that the Lower House soon made it plain, in un- loam for ministering to the promise of life

## NEWS FROM EQUATORIA.

The latest report of the death of Emin Pacha comes by letter from Kampala, Uganda, and is a gold redemption of a part of the legal-tender sion, is identical with that proposed three weeks mere repetition, with fuller details, of the report notes without any serious effort to maintain ago, with the addition of dual votes for all telegraphed by the same correspondent in July them at par in gold. Whether Democrats or passing certain educational qualifications. It Republicans, men of financial experience and will increase the number of veters almost tenand three days later was murdered, with all his knowledge see that the reported order would fold, or from about 120,000, as at present, to companions, by Manyemas under Ismail, a Zanzi-instantly create two kinds of currency, one re-nearly 1,200,000. Belgium will thus be put lari, on the Ituri River, not far from Masambonic. deemable in gold and the other in silver. The in line with France and England in popular This news was told by one of the Manyemas to a refusal of the Treasury to pay gold for the government, and we may expect to see presentnew legal-tender Treasury notes would in the ly some radical revision of its statute-book—a fermerly of Equatoria, who in turn conveyed it to most direct and effective way discriminate thing that is sorely needed. With this great the correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt." against those notes and against silver coin, and victory achieved the people will doubtless be But the correspondent himself expresses hope that in consequence the public and the banks would for the present content, the mob will disperse. the story is not true; and in that hope he is supbe forced to discriminate also. The new Treas- and all Europe will face with less of dread the ported by the opinion of the most eminent African authorities in Berlin.

If, however, the report be true, there may justly DR. GEFFCKEN ON THE MONETARY be written for Emin Pacha such an epitaph as few of his predecessors in African exploration can claim. Apart from his great services as Gor-The overshadowing importance of the mon- don's lieutenant in Equatoria, and his faithful just at this time gives especial interest to the face of betrayal and isolation, his work for the tral Africa have been far more extended and thorough than those of any other explorer. His He recognizes the fact that there is not much writings and notes are voluminous, and his colprobability, in the present composition of the lections of insects, plants, minerals, etc., far surw Senate and House, of legislation calculated pass any others that have been made. All these to repair the monetary position of the United fruits of his labor have been carefully transported States acting by itself. Though he speaks with to Berlin, where they will presently be made accesmuch modesty, Dr. Geffcken evidently has a sible to the public. Dr. Stuhlmann, Emin's codefinite and very correct idea of the political laborer, who has these things in charge, has even divisions which render wise action by Congress brought to Europe two living specimens of the writers thousands of years ago, but which until recently had been regarded as fabulous. To have given to the world such knowledge of that marvellous region at the headwaters of the Nile is

Following close upon this rumor of Emin's tal, Lado. Against him the Mahdists marched Africa. Since Lado was within the British "sphere of influence," the London government convinced that no second meeting of the hoven's presence there. But its hesitating policy blundering in the Egyptian Soudan, handicapped Van den Kerekhoven indeed be dead, his work will doubtless be continued until such time as England shall see fit to vindicate her claim to that region by assuming responsibility for its

When Colonel Fellows, speaking in behalf of force some nations to seek international agree- Commissioner Brennan, asserted over and over ment most carnestly which are now opposed to again that it was impossible to clean the streets In this aspect, what is stated of the con- of the city, it must be taken for granted that he dition of India and of the relations between represented not only the view of Mr. Brennan. but the general Tammany view on the subject. It is not at all surprising, then, that our streets have been and are in the condition which has provoked so much criticism and complaint. No man can be expected to do a thing which he says and believes it is impossible to do. Here is the root of the whole difficulty. What the city wants is a Street Cleaning Commissioner who believes that clean streets are possible in New-York, and will then go to work with a will to "put

When the Manhattan managers say that five per cent of the net receipts is too much to pay for the new privileges offered to the company they And we must admit, in view of the past, that this is not an utterly unreasonable hope.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan has been suffering from what is popularly known as "cerebral enlargement" ever since the session opened. But since the meeting which was held in Builalo on Monday the enlargement has not been so notice-

Ex-President Harrison's lectures at Stanford University on "International Law" will, according to Senator Stanford, deal largely with the question of settling international disputes by means of arbitration. This is a subject that General Harrison is especially competent to treat. A concrete illustration of it is furnished by the Behring Sea Conference now in session, in the as has disgrated the legislation of any com- not particularly grace-inspiring for a regularly in this simple method of commemorating the bringing about of which he had an important

Two Senators and seven Assemblymen went on record as opposed to the bill to close the poolrooms. The Senators were Plunkitt, of this city, and McCarren, of Brooklyn-arcades amboa pretty pair, truly; the Assemblymen were Sulivan, Dinkelspiel, Roche and Mittmeht, of New-York : Robinson, of Long Island City : Rice, ed to an important Judgeship of this class of Police Commissioners, in another to a Mayor, their King-in spirit, at least-at their head, ing this year one or more Columbian trees, of Ulster, and Roberts, of Livingston. These are names which ought to be remembered. to a Police Justice. In every case they selected have but one end; and in that end we must principal, and the children by contributing their owners of them by their votes proclaim themselves in favor of immorality and dishonesty, in he might be and whatever his position, on necessity for the means by which it was at- planting. The village improvement societies, favor of placing alluring temptations before the eves whom they could depend to see to it that the tained. There is, moreover, room for hearty which have done a most useful work during the of thousands of boys and young clerks, in favor of officers of elections, or at least a majority of rejoicings over the comparative case with which last decade in New-England. New-York and a form of sambling that deserves no more consideration from unright citizens than the lettery. On the credit side of the record of this Legislature, which is excessively bad on the whole, must be set the fact that only nine of the 160 members voted against the Anti-Poolroom bill.

"No matter who occupies the Mayor's chair, or

received a vindication. He says that was all | benefit which most offended against morality | throne away. But these and others were after | the historic memories of this year. If it be | Hill wrote when Governor, recommending the re-Albany Argus' for the benefit of Governor Flower. "The Argus" would fain have Governor Flower go and do likewise-ask for the repeal of the Sheehan sneak bill, which robs the Mayor of Butfalo of some of his rights and prerogatives. It is to be feared, however, that the appeal of "The Argus" will fall upon deaf ears.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Philip A. Bruce, of Richmond, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, is in receipt of a letter from ex-President Harrison expressing the desire that his name shall be proposed as a member of that organization. This will be done at the next meeting

Rabbi Max Heller, of Temple Sinal, New-Orleans, has been elected one of the speakers at the religious congress to be held during the World's Fair, beginning August 23.

Passed Assistant Engineer George R. Salisbury, U. S. N., at present attached to the schoolship Enter-prise, has received from King Oscar of Sweden a United States steamship Baltimore to Sweden in 1830, with the remains of Captain John Ericsson. It is one of thirty sent to the officers of the vessel. A gold medal has been sent to Commander Schley, and a bronze medal to each of the 250 seamen. live, medal as a reminder of the voyage of the Profe oor Bans Vuchow, ser of the famous

bacteriologist of Berlin, has been at New-Haven a few days as the guest of Dr. William II. Carmalt. fessor Virchow is here under the auspices of the Gerfessor Virchow is nere indeed at the feet man Government, and is making a tour of the leading educational institutions of the country. He is ing educational institutions of the country. He is ing educational institutions of the country, now in Boston, and will later go to Chicago t in the installation of the German exhibit.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mable, of "The Christian Union," will give the address at the closing exercises of the Cathedral School of Saint Mary, Garden City, L. L.

The Agricultural Department of the University of Georgia has just matriculated a freshman who is sixty-three years oid. His name is G. M. Heidt.

The new United States District-Attorney for Eastern Wisconsin is a knight, and may properly be called Sir J. H. M. Wigman. On June 14, 1885, he received the official notice that he had been made a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, receiving the breve scaled with the Fope's seal, the Fisherman's ring, and signed by Cardinal Ledochowski.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Chicago papers which publish news items from "New-York, N. Y.," are not as accurate as they might be. They ought to give the county, too, to might be. They ought to make the joke complete.

Wayside Communings—"You say you wunst lived off a the fat of the isad," jeered Walkabout Beggs.
"How d' ye cat it!"
"Ett it with the forks of the road," responded.
Rusty Rufus.—(Chicago Tribune.

In their great right for whiskers, the waiters may well be inspired by the success of Senator Peffer. It might be objected that the whiskers of the Kansas senator are only an accident, a lusus nature, so to speak, and that he would have been elected without them. But the failure of Mrs. Lease, of the same state, to get any office, shows that whiskers had a good deal to do with the matter. The waiters also will doubtless recall the prowess of Samson before he weakly allowed himself to be shorn, and the tion has never been fully explored by philosophers; but it is a subject eminently worthy of their though

THE PLAINT OF A PESSIMIST.

Nothing to do but 'prk, Nothing to cat be food, Nothing to wear but clothes, To keep one from going nude

Nothing to breathe but air.
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;
Nowhere to fall but off.
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair, Nowhere to sleep but in bed, Nothing to weep but tears, Nothing to bury but dead. Nothing to sing but songs, Ah, well, slas! alack! Nowhere to go but out, Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights, Nothing to quench but thirst, Nothing to have but what we've got; Thus through life we're cursed.

Nothing to strike but a galt:
Everything moves that goes.
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.
—(Chicago Mail.

The Columbian stamps have caused a new boom in Volapuk correspondence. A Volapukist of this teria, and established himself at Emin's old capi- city says that every mail from Europe brings letters In force, only to be defeated. And land that language. . . Your new Columbian became, what it is to-day, a most important base of operations against the slave-raiders of Central letter-stamps are extremely beautiful. Would you kindly mail me as many as you can spare?" As a rule, however, the correspondence ends abruptly when the stamps have been sent.

A Decided Come Down.—"There's a roomer in the air." muttered the impecanious seventh-floor lodger, as he slid down the rope that led from his window to the back alley, "that the landlord won't be able to trace, and I'll bet on it!"—(Chicago Tribune. Georgia ranks first in the production of water-

melons, second in that of rice, and third in that of

"I hear that your next-door neighbors have a new organ. Do you know how many slops it has?" "Only about three a day, and those are only for meals."—(Des Moines Argonaut.

It appears from British consular reports just published that there is a place on the face of the globe where intextication, instead of being regarded as a vice, is looked upon as a virtue, and where drunken laborers are actually at a premium. This peculiar condition of affairs prevails in the Portuguese possessions of South Africa. It seems that the there, when employed for any definite object, have to be carefully and laboriously instructed how to perform their work. If a man be temperate in his habits he will in one or two months earn sufficient to maintain himself in idleness for nearly a year, and the consequence is that he returns to his home, and the instructions which have been given to him are entirely lost. With an intemperate native the opposite state of affairs exists. Month after month, receipt of his wages, he spends his entire earnings in liquor, and never having sufficient funds to take him home, remains with his employer for years, becoming more and more valuable as time passes by reason of the fact that the repetition of instructions becomes gradually less necessary.

He-Man is like a river; so difficult to trace him to she-Yes, man is like a river; biggest at the mouth.-(Boston Transcript.

Professor Dolbear, of Tufts College, thinks there can be no doubt that telegraphing without the use of wires is near at hand. There is good reason to believe that wires will not be necessary even for commercial purposes. He declares there is no doubt that within a year electrical trains will run at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

In the United States there are 32,000,000 men and 31,000,000 women. Men are in the majority in all the States and Territories, except in the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, New-York, South Carolina, Virginie and New-Jersey, in which there are more women than men. The District of Columbia has the largest proportionate excess of female population, and Montana contains the largest percentage of men. In New-Jersey the two sexes are most nearly equally represented.—(Atlanta Constitution.

IS THE RURAL MEMPER MORE CORRUPTIBLE! From The Minneapells Tribane.

The fact is that legislatures are made up almost entirely of farmers, lawyers, country editors and workingment and if any bribery is accomplished the business must of necessity be transacted with men of the classes named. There has been just as much computer more perhaps—in city councils made up of raption-more perhaps—in city councils made up business men, small and large, as in State Legislature

A CAUSE FOR THANKSGIVING.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

Every one of Texas's fifty-seven counties is larger than Rhode Island. After all the fathers fixed representation in the United States Senate on a pretty equitable and humane basis. Think of fifty-seven Roger Quaries Millses!

"WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?" From The Galveston News.

Watch your Congressman. If he claims that he has a right to all the offices in the district it is time you were casting about for a safer mar who will be willing to put up with one office and \$5,000 per annum.

THE EVIDENCE SPEMS DIRECT.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean. Senator Gorman says that "the Republican Administration allowed Democra's O after the change in administration, and President Cleveland can hardly do less." This is another evidence that President Cleveland is not following the advice of Senator Gorman